THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.

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ADVERTISING RATES

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Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

President's Message.

[CONCLUDED.]

The correspondence between the United States and France in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

When on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind that the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisible hand which has led American people, through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this new epoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers, and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments profess towards us amity. Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations, and has created an intense, indestructible nationality. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now, through cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and the west the two great oceans. Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our form of government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all people in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards and the bread of the working man is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climes, and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen-fold within a century. Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with ten-fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in business and in opinion, are self-centred and truly independent. Here more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil.—Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes in its independence the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses every thing that belongs to the soul."

Where in past history does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency? Who will not join with me in the prayer, that in the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance, of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th, 1865.

CAPTIONS

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly, called Session of 1865.

1. Resolution concerning the *per diem* and mileage of the officers and members of the Legislature; allows the Speakers of the two Houses ten dollars per day; each member six; the Principal Clerks seven each; Doorkeepers, each seven dollars per day, and twenty cents per mile to and from the Capitol.

2. Resolution adopting the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery within the United States; declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

3. Resolutions declaring the loyalty of the People of North Carolina; declares that the people of this State are loyal to the Government of the United States, and are ready to make any concession, not inconsistent with their honor and safety, for the restoration of that harmony upon which their prosperity and safety depends.

4. An Act to amend an Act passed at the session of the General Assembly of 1860–61, entitled "An Act to appoint Tax Collectors for Bertie and other Counties," repeals so much of the Act as refers to the County of Bertie.

5. An Act concerning the burning of the Register's books, and the destroying of the Records, and unregistered papers by the Federal army, in the Register's Office, in the County of Sampson; provides that copies of all deeds and instruments shall be recorded and registered; and where there are no copies of the same, copies of intermediate instruments upon satisfactory proof before any court of such conveyance having been made, shall be admitted to registration. And any person or persons who may have been in the continued and quiet possession of lands and tenements (whose deeds have been burned,) for the space of seven years claiming them under known boundaries, shall be deemed to have been lawfully possessed of the same. Provided that such possession shall have commenced before the destruction of the Register's books, and such person shall make affidavit and produce satisfactory proof to the court.

6. An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River in the county of Buncombe.

7. An Act to amend an Act ratified January, 1849, in reference to amending the charter for building a bridge across Pasquotank River.

8. An Act to amend section third, chapter 36, Revised Code, amended by adding after the word "Court House" "or such other places as a majority of the Court may agree upon."

9. An Act to provide for the holding of Courts in the County of Washington; gives a majority of the Magistrates the privilege of holding the regular Courts at any place in the town of Plymouth, and if a majority cannot decide, for the Special Court to do so, and also confirms and legalizes all proceedings entered on record since the burning of the Court-house and that the clerks shall not be compelled to keep their offices at the Court-house, and also directs the Chairman to have the Justices summoned to meet in Plymouth to determine when the Court shall be held.

10. An Act to incorporate Stokesburg Lodge, No 220, of A. Y. M., in the County of Stokes.

11. Resolution in favor of the Hon. Z. B. Vance, declares that we have entire confidence in his loyalty and honor, and would be pleased to see an extension of the Executive clemency in his pardon.

12. An Act to amend an Act passed at the session of 1854–5, to incorporate the Little River Turnpike Company. *Provided*, that at their next annual meeting, (a majority of the stock being represented,) they may by a majority vote surrender their chartered privileges to all that portion of the road North of the late residence of C. C. Orr, deceased, and retain all their rights and privileges to the South end of said road, with the privilege of keeping but one Toll Gate at a time.

13. An Act to modify an Ordinance to organize a temporary force for the preservation of law and order, provides that when the forces have not been organized, the officers shall be elected by the citizens enrolled instead of being appointed by the Justices of the Peace.

14. An Act to extend the time of registering Deeds and other conveyances, extends the time to three years from and after the ratification of this act.

15. An Act to extend the charter of the bank of the State of North Carolina; extends the charter to the first day of January 1868, and gives it the power of making an assignment of all its assets for the equal benefit of all its creditors, whenever it may deem it expedient to do so.

16. Resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to send Convention documents to the Clerks of the County Courts of the State, requires ten copies to be sent to each Clerk.

17. Resolution of instruction to the Attorney General to bring suit against Railroads for forfeiture of charter, when they have granted exclusive privileges to persons or companies.

18. Resolution in favor of L. G. Ward.

19. An Act to qualify the Superior Court Clerks lately elected. Requires the Chairman of the County Court and four other Justices of the Peace in each County to cause the Superior Court Clerk elect to come before them at the county seats, and enter into bond, and take the annual oaths.

20. An Act to incorporate the Durham Academy in the county of Orange.

21. An Act to authorize the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to establish a ferry at Gaston for the transportation of passengers and freight across the Roanoke River.

22. An Act authorizing and directing the removal of certain State bonds, in the hands of the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company. *Provides*, that upon the surrender of any of the State bonds to the Public Treasurer, (the stockholders in general meeting first giving their approval of this act, he shall issue to said Company bonds to an amount not exceeding $455,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with coupons payable semi-annually in good and lawful money of the United States.

23. An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act concerning the county site of Mitchell county," and repealing the same. Repeals the Act ratified February 11th, 1862, and declares the Act of December 2d, 1862, in full force.

24. Resolution concerning the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Requires the Board of Directors to resume the regular exercises of the Institution on the first day of January, 1866, and requests the Provisional Governor to furnish such funds as may be absolutely necessary for the support of the Institution during the continuance of the Provisional Government.

There are in camp at Salisbury 107 freedmen, 62 of whom are receiving rations.—Here the Government has seven buildings, and the colored population of the town is from three to four thousand.

At Charlotte there are 292 freedmen in camp, nearly all of whom are receiving support from the Government. The camp at this place consists of poorly constructed huts of rough shingles; and out of the large number of people in camp only 68 belong to the district, the balance being principally from Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina. Since June last, 1028 negroes have been sent from this place to their homes, or where they might earn a livelihood.

Appointments of the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

We give below the appointments for the ensuing Conference year, as they were read out Wednesday evening at the close of the session.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—N. F. REID, P. E.
Raleigh Station, [illegible] Hudson.
Raleigh Mission, [illegible] Raven.
Wake Circuit, J D [illegible], W M Jordan.
Tar River, J H [illegible], Moses Hunt.
Louisburg, J A Cunningham.
Orange, T W Moore, A W Mangum.
Hillsboro', Wm C Wilson.
Chapel Hill, Richard S Webb.
Alamance, Wash B Richardson.
Person, P J Carraway, W H Norris.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT.—E. H. MORAN, Presiding Elder.
Greensboro'—William Barringer.
Guilford—Peter Doub.
Forsythe—J. W. Wheeler, W. W. [illegible], sup.
Stokes—S. H. Helsebeck.
Madison—C. C. Dodson.
Wentworth—M. C. Thomas.
Yanceyville—R. G. Barrett.
Leasburg—Lemen Shell.
Davidson—W. D. Meecham, C. M. Anderson, Sup.
Trinity Circuit—D. R. Bruton, J. B. Alford, Sup.
High Point and Company's Shops—N. H. D. Wilson.
President of Trinity College—B. Craven.
Agent for Greensboro' F. College—C. F. Deems.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—I. T. WYCHE, P. E.
Salisbury, O J Brent.
Rowan, J W Lewis.
Mocksville, J E Mann.
Jonesville, J F Keerans.
Surry, Robt T N Stephenson.
Elkin, To be supplied.
Wilkes, C Plyler.
Alexander, M P Sherrill.
Iredell, John Tillett.
South Iredell, Thos L Triplett.
Statesville, To be supplied.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—W. H. BOBBITT, P. E.
Fayetteville, T W Guthrie.
Cumberland, Jno E Thompson.
Cape Fear, I W Avent, Gaston Farrow.
Haw River, H H Gibbon, W F Clegg, sup.
Franklinsville, C H Phillips.
Ashboro', D C Johnson, Zeb Rush.
Uwharrie, Geo E Wyche.
Troy, C W King.
Montgomery, Franklin H Wood.
Rockingham, C D Adams.
Deep River, R A Williams, T C Moses.
Missionary to China, M L Wood.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.
Wilmington Front St. J H Daily.
" 5th St, J C Thomas.
Topsail, A D Betts, W M D Moore.
Onslow, D Culbreth.
Duplin, B B Culbreth.
Sampson, J H Robbins.
Bladen, C M Pepper.
South River Mission, R P Bibb.
Elizabethtown, W M Robey.
Robeson, W S Chaffin.
Whiteville, J W Jenkins.
Smithville, J F Smoot, T G Gattis, Sup.
President Chicora Collegiate Institute, B H Scoville.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—D. B. NICHOLSON, P. E.
Newbern, J W Tucker.
Beaufort, J B Williams.
Straits, Jno Jones.
Trent and Morehead, Wm A Smith.
Kinston, Jno D Buie, W Walsh.
Snow Hill, J B Martin.
Goldsboro' and Wilson, E A Yates.
Wilson Circuit, Jno R Brooks.
Everettsville, S D Peeler.
Smithfield, Jos Wheeler.
Swift Creek, N A Hooker.
President Goldsboro' Female College, S M Frost.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT, L. L. HENDREN, P. E.
Washington Circuit, John S Long.
Nense, J B Bailey.
Mattamuskeet, Wm H Moore.
Winston, Wm H Wheeler.
Tarboro', Wm Closs.
Nashville, J J Hines, N A H Goldin, Sup.
Roanoke, J P Simpson.
Plymouth, To be supplied.
Warren, J P Moore, James Reid.
Henderson, S P Picard, T B Rooks.
Granville, W C Gamon.

NINETEEN HUNDRED INDICTMENTS FOR TREASON.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 27.—The United States District Court, Judge Connelly N. Trigg presiding, began its session to day. The streets and hotels are crowded with citizens. The grand jury have found indictments numbering over nineteen hundred, for treason and giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Parties will have contesting cases, who, two years ago to-day, were in the destructive assault on Fort Saunders. The court will continue for some months.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

In accordance with the usual custom among printers, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

The Holidays.

The season of presents, cakes, eggnogs, and hilarity has arrived, and we again greet our readers with a "merry Christmas and a happy New Year," accompanied with the cheerful reality that the harsh notes of war have ceased, peace having again resumed her gentle sway.

Family re-unions, with the amusements peculiar to this festive season, can again be indulged in. The lively tale around the blazing hearth, the sprightly jest, the song, the dance, the jocund laugh, are but so many modes of evincing that "all is sunshine in each jovial breast."

But, alas! there is scarcely a household in the land, where the sombre funeral pall has not been familiar with its inmates, where the "vacant chair" in the home circle does not indicate the absence of one or more, who has fallen on the battle field or pined away in the pestilential hospital.—Time alone can heal these wounds.

Yet, with all these sad remembrances of the past, we can look forward to future prosperity with more certainty than during the past four years of strife and discord.

Last year we anticipated that which we can now view among the "things that were."—No fears of threatened raids; no news of fearful struggles of host against host; no clash of arms, fraught with the loss of human life; no devastations resulting from invading armies, reach our ears now. We can all look forward to the approaching holidays with a renewed zest for enjoyment, mellowed by emotions of sorrow for those who have given their lives for a cause, which, though lost, may perhaps, by sad experience, teach and guide us in the future prosperity of our common country.

Let us therefore be glad that we again have peace and quiet among us, that we can sit around our firesides with "no one to make us afraid."—Let the "*Christmas Tree*" grow brilliant with lighted tapers, and the old "yule clog" blaze with its wonted cheerfulness, while with a joyous greeting of "Christmas comes but once a year," abandon ourselves to the reasonable and seasonable enjoyments from which many have been so long measureably debarred.

Our readers will appreciate the following appropriate lines:

"I see the loved of other days
Again old Christmas greet,
And with their old endearing way
Around the hearthstone meet.
Though overhead the sky is black,
And pale earth's frozen breast,
The scattered birds are flocking back
To many a dear old nest.

How ruddy is the cheerful flame
On home's thrice hallowed hearth,
While hoary sire and wrinkled dame
Take part in childhood's mirth.
Let care throw by his blotted page,
And sorrow drop her pall,
While youth, a measure light with age,
Treads in the festive hall.

Ah! there are wanderers, far away,
For whom no board is spread;
Who join not in the dance to-day,
But sorrow for the dead.
Alas! in solemn funeral black,
Their weary souls are drest,
While scattered birds are flocking back
To many a dear old nest."

ACCIDENT.—We learn that, a few days since, a two-horse mule team laden with goods, met with an accident at Mr. Hall's Ferry, on the Yadkin River, by which the mules were drowned.

The boat by some means became detached from its mooring, while the mules were in the act of going aboard, thus precipitating wagon and mules into the river. The driver, wagon and goods were saved,—the latter in a damaged condition.

The goods were *en route* to Mr. Lanier, of Mocksville.

We had the pleasure of attending the Musical Entertainment, given by the young ladies of Salem Female Academy, on Thursday evening last. The spacious chapel was over-crowded with an appreciating audience. All were delighted with the music, especially so with the songs by the Misses Hardy who certainly possess vocal powers of singular merit. The dialogues and recitations were amusing and instructive. Our thanks are due the worthy Principal for his kind invitation. The printer also returns thanks to an unknown friend for a similar favor.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—The January or Holiday number of the inimitable Godey's Lady's Book is before us. The engravings are superb, and the literary department opens with a new novel from the pen of Marion Harland. This number presents more distinct features than any of its predecessors, and as "*excelsior*" seems to be the motto of Mr. Godey, the ladies may anticipate a continued improvement during the ensuing year.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The numerous friends of JAMES FULTON, Esq., principal Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, will deeply regret his death. He died at his residence in Wilmington, of congestive chill, on Thursday last, aged about 39 years.

Mr. Fulton conducted the Wilmington *Journal* upwards of seventeen years, with great ability.

GLOOMY.—What is gloomy?—The weather and politics. For the past two weeks the weather has been cold, cloudy, damp—altogether inclement; and on last Saturday night, we had an attempt at snow mixed with hail, but the white mantle thrown over all surrounding out-door objects, mostly vanished during the day.

Politically, too, we are in a fog, with rather dull prospects of better times soon. "We are in a fix what is a fix?"—For it has been decreed that the rebel States never were out of the Union, and yet it seems we cannot get back into the Union, and resume our governmental relations with the United States.—How is it?—The radical element in Congress is certainly doing nothing to conciliate the malcontents in the South—quite the reverse; and how long will the innocent be left to suffer with the guilty?

The prospect for a speedy reconstruction is gloomy indeed. We wish it were otherwise. But the indications in Congress and elsewhere, lead us to believe that a considerable term of probation is still in store for us. What strengthens our conviction, is the fact, that nearly all the Southern members of Congress, recently elected, have returned from Washington, seeing no prospect of being permitted to take their seats.

But *nil desperandum*, is a good maxim, which no one can deprive us of, even in these dark, gloomy and one-sided times,—so let us fondly embrace and cherish it, and hope on.

Since the above was put in type, we discover faint glimmerings of light in the political horizon, the New York *Herald* and the *Times* urging a speedy assumption of civil authority in the States. In Congress, a few members are advocating a more liberal policy towards the South.

The weather too has become clear and cold.

CRIME ON THE INCREASE.—The local items published in the journals of our larger towns in this State, are, in a great measure, composed of accounts of theft, and other kindred depredations, with an occasional murder case. Previous to the war, we seldom heard of occurrences of the kind, and the frequent and almost daily violations of the law now, is a matter of regret, if not of surprise.

We fear the good old maxim of "honesty being the best policy," will soon become obsolete, as rascality is fast becoming the order of the day.—There is no more excuse for lawless conduct now than formerly, and the idle and vicious should be ferreted out and made examples of.

This community has been comparatively exempt from midnight depredators latterly; let us not, however, act upon the principle of "locking the door after the horse is stolen," but use all precautionary measures to guard against the visits of the "light-fingered gentry."

A word to the wise, &c.

It is not only in portions of this State, where crime is so rapidly on the increase, but all over the country.

The Nashville *Times* says that at the rate crime has occurred, during this year, within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court in that city, that tribunal might sit from year's end to year's end, without clearing the docket. It already comprises over fifteen hundred cases.

TOURNAMENT.—We learn that a Tournament will take place at Stokesburg, Stokes County, on the 27th instant.

These innocent, amusing and exciting practices are quite popular all over the State, generally enlisting the interests of the young men of the country. Of course, they are not intended to portray the real tilts of the steel-clad Knights of yore, yet the sport requires precision, firmness and address, as the "run for the ring" is performed on horseback, at full speed.

Mention is made of "riding for the ring" in the reign of Henry the II of England, the ring being suspended from a high post and the Knight carrying it off on the point of his lance at full speed.

Thus we see that the same feats of our modern tournaments, were practiced in merry old England nearly 800 years ago. The festivities usually wind up with a dancing party in the evening.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—Our old literary friend, the Home Journal, is upon our table. It presents the same old familiar features, and its columns teem with sprightly, entertaining and amusing articles. Willis & Phillips, Editors and Proprietors. Terms $3 a year in advance.

New Advertisements.

Want of space prevented us from calling attention to the new advertisements, last week:—

J. L. Fulkerson's column, speaks for itself.—It appears every thing in the Dry Goods and Grocery line which may be desirable, is on hand, from a pin up to Lady's fine dress goods and gentlemen's broad cloth, and many other articles, for which we refer to our advertising columns.

M. Masten, Sheriff.—Appointments for tax paying.

Sheriff's notice for Magistrates to meet at the Court-House to day.

A. E. Welfare.—Photograph Gallery. We have seen specimens of Mr. Welfare's pictures, and they are really fine and life-like.

A. E. Welfare.—Clock repairing.

Joseph Williams.—Hostler wanted.

E. W. Leinback.—Sheet Music, Music Books, Music Paper, and Port Folios.

Town Election.

ADJOURNED.—The Legislature adjourned on Monday last. The Captions and Resolutions passed will be found in this paper.

MUSICAL.—We learn that a Concert will be given at the Court-House, during the ensuing holidays, by the late 26th Regimental and 1st N. C. Battalion Bands combined, with the object to raise funds for the purchase of a new set of instruments for a *full band*,—the former having lost their instruments, at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, last spring.

In order to assure the public of a rich treat in the musical line, we need only announce that, those accomplished musicians, Capt's Carmichael and Mickey, will lead in the contemplated entertainment.

We hope they will meet with tangible encouragement.

For the Press.

FOUL CHIMNEYS.—The occasional accidental burning of foul chimneys, should remind us that the utmost precaution should be used to guard against fires, for a "little spark kindleth a great flame," is a true and fearful saying.

Chimneys should be "burnt out" frequently, during wet weather, the best time when it is raining,—and it would, perhaps, be a good idea to appoint chimney *Inspectors*, whose duty it should be to examine every chimney, where practicable, monthly, at least. A heavy fine should be imposed upon the proprietor or tenant of any building where a dangerously foul chimney is discovered, half the fine going to the Inspector or informer.

Would it not be well for our city fathers to take this matter, not only into serious consideration, but act promptly in carrying out.

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.—This old family friend, we are glad to see, has been revived and appears in a beautiful new dress. Its columns are filled with choice original articles from the ablest Southern authors. It should be liberally encouraged and sustained. Terms, $5 per annum, $2 50 for six months. Address Wm. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Washington Items.

In the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday our relations with England, which have now assumed a serious if not an alarming aspect, were discussed at length. It is understood that the President has directed Mr. Seward to prepare an ultimatum to be presented to the English government, and in the event of not being complied with, our Minister is to ask for his passport, and return home.

It is understood that the Cabinet does not attach much weight to the Mexican resolutions of Congress, and believe that when all the facts are laid before that body, they will not be so eager to enforce the Monroe doctrine to the extent of a war with France.

The privilege has been granted to the members of Congress from Tennessee to occupy seats in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Legar, of Virginia, Senator elect, has unlimited privilege to a seat in the Senate.

There are rumors in Washington that the Provisional Governors may soon be withdrawn, and civil law again prevail.

The constitutionality of the test oath is being argued in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Johnson has signed the bill recently passed by Con-Congress, to prevent the importation of cattle.

The Secretary of State has officially declared the constitutional amendment, which has been ratified by three-fourths of the States, valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The House of Representatives went into committee to-day on the Message. Mr. Stevens made a speech, the point of which was, to give the blacks the rights claimed by the declaration of independence, and to place the South in a territorial condition, with a view to their subsequent admission as free States.

In the House Mr. Price, of Iowa, offered a preamble and resolution, that, whereas an attempt may come in some shape to repudiate the national and assume the rebel debt, therefore, Resolved, that no representative from any State be admitted into Congress, until an amendment is made to the Constitution precluding such a result; referred to the committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Moulton offered a resolution calling upon the President to inform the House why Jefferson Davis had not been tried for treason.

A resolution passed the House declaring that the test oath will not be dispensed with.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Trumbull gave notice of a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedman's Bureau, so as to secure freedom to all persons in the United States, and to protect any individual in the full enjoyment of the rights of person and property, and furnish him the means of vindication.

A message was received from the President in relation to the condition of affairs in the South, in which he says, "from all information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authorities, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the States to the National Union."

The President also furnishes a communication from Gen. Grant, in which that officer says, he had free conversations with the people of the South, during his recent tour, and is satisfied that the people have accepted the present situation in good faith. Gen. Grant also says, there is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the general government throughout the country visited by him, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order; and he says the good of the country and economy require that this force should be white troops.

A resolution was adopted in the House by more than two-thirds majority, to submit to the Legislatures of the several States, an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting an assumption of the Confederate debt.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner made a speech on the bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the States lately in rebellion, and read a number of letters, public and private, to show that the spirit of the rebellion still existed. Mr. Saulsbury, in reply, said there were indications of a split in the Republican party. He said if the President would stand by the principles of his special message, he would promise him the support of two millions who did not vote for him.

Mr. Cowan also replied to Mr. Sumner, saying that the statements he had made were all based on anonymous letters.

ALABAMA.—The Provisional Governor has been relieved of his duties, and the Civil Governor installed.

Georgia.

Milledgeville, Ga., Dec. 14.

Gov. Jenkins was inaugurated as Governor of this State to day.

In his address to the Legislature, he says:

"There is no conflict between the constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia. The laws of the United States are supreme."

The Governor then pays a handsome tribute to the good conduct of the negroes during the war. He says that they must be thoroughly protected in their personal property and have the right to enter the courts. They should be encouraged to work, and then they would be the best working class and their late owners the best employers in the world.

The Governor then reviews the condition of the State institutions, and says that for a time even the lightest taxes will prove burdensome, but thinks that in the end the people will not suffer.

He concludes his address with an earnest prayer that "God will help us all."

At the close of the address Provisional Governor Johnson handed the great seal of the State of Georgia to Gov. Jenkins, who took the oath of office, and was then declared by the President of the Senate the Governor of the State.

The sentiments of the address are most cordially indorsed by the members of the State Legislature, which adjourns to-morrow.

THE KEY-STONE.—We are indebted to Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co., the publishers, for the first number of the *Key-Stone*, revived. It is neatly gotten up and will be patronized by the Masonic order generally. Price $3 a year. It is published monthly.

Inauguration of Gov. Worth—His Address.

On Friday at 12 o'clock, the oaths of office were administered to JONATHAN WORTH, Esq., Civil Governor elect, by His Honor Judge Fowle, in the presence of Governor Holden, Provisional Governor, the General Assembly and a number of citizens, convened in the House of Commons. He will not of course, exercise the duties of the office until the termination of the Provisional Government.

The Governor elect addressed the Assembly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Commons:

If I were about to enter on the discharge of my duties you would expect me, according to usage, on this occasion, to declare my views on some of the subjects likely to require executive action.

As the ordinance of the Convention under which I have been elected, provides that I am not to act until the Provisional Government shall be discontinued, and as that discontinuance may not occur, during my official term, I deem it premature and inappropriate to discuss subjects on which I may not be allowed to take action.

I regard it, however, as a fit occasion for me to declare, that the people of North Carolina, impoverished by the late war, and discouraged by the uncertainties of the future, ardently desire a restoration of the Union, and of civil government. The animosities which produced and grew out of the war, on our part, are rapidly passing away. All good and wise men feel that the common good of our whole country requires the suppression of sectional criminations and recriminations, from which have sprung our national calamities. I am sure that the great body of our people desire that national unity shall be restored. Such I am assured and believe is the general feeling among those we lately called our foes. Such is peculiarly the case amongst the brave men who perilled their lives in the respective armies, lately engaged in mortal combat. The brave are always generous.

Admonished by the recent past, surely the virtue of this great nation will not again surrender itself to the guidance of turbulent sectional leaders.

I am sure all our people, if now admitted into full communion with the United States, upon the terms prescribed by the President, (with all which terms we have fully complied,) would perform all their constitutional obligations, with as much fidelity as any people in the Union. Unfounded distrust will not beget kindness and confidence. We ought to be judged by our acts. To them I appeal for the verification of my assertions.

We honor the generous magnanimity and elevated statesmanship exhibited in the President's plan of reconstruction. It looks to the permanent good of the *whole* nation,—and in view of the appalling difficulties with which he was surrounded, is probably the wisest practicable plan which could be devised. We have promptly, and almost unanimously complied with all its provisions—by declaring our ordinance of secession null and void; by amending our constitution abolishing slavery, repudiating

our war debt, ratifying the amendment to the constitution of the United States forever prohibiting slavery in the States, and by solemnly taking an oath renewing our allegiance to the United States. If all these *acts* are held insufficient to entitle us to confidence, we can scarcely hope to do anything which will be held satisfactory. I will vouch for North Carolina, if not driven to despair by ungenerous distrust. She will grasp the hand of reconciliation, if offered with generous and magnanimous confidence. I return to the people of North Carolina my most profound thanks for the distinguished honor they have done me, in electing me as their chief magistrate—and if I shall be called upon to perform the duties of the position, I shall most fervently implore the Giver of all good to inspire me with ability to discharge my duties in a manner acceptable to the State, and promotive of the best interests f her people. [Prolonged applause.]

State vs. Reuben E. Wilson.

On Tuesday, December 12th, appeared before Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Judge 3d Judicial Circuit, the parties in the above cause by Hons. Sion H. Rogers, Attorney General, and Thomas Settle for the Prosecution, and Hons. John A Gilmer, James M. Leach and J T. Morehead for the defendent. The examination of witnesses occupied Tuesday, the arguments of the counsel Wednesday, and on Tuesday His Honor Judge Fowle delivered the following opinion:

HABEAS CORPUS—EX PARTE WILSON.

The petitioner is held in custody by the Sheriff of Forsyth County, under a charge of murder, by virtue of a warrant of commitment, issued by Justices of the Peace for said County.

It is not necessary for the purpose of this decision, to discuss either the law or the facts of the case, so far as they bear upon the alleged crime, and the Court does not wish to be understood as intimating an opinion, either as to the guilt or innocence of the petitioner.

It is in evidence that the time of the commission of the alleged offences was on or about the 15th day of March, 1865; and it is also shown by the testimony of a distinguished physician of this city, Dr. Wm. H. McKee, that the petitioner's "general health is evidently declining and confinement in a close prison would, in his judgement, be attended with very serious consequences, if not fatal to him."

All of the elementary writers agree that a judge may in the exercise of his discretion and authority, accept bail on charges, even of murder—1—Chitty Crim Law—28.

But this discretion is never exercised, unless there are some particular circumstances in favor of the party charged, or cogent reason to induce the court to grant the indulgence.—Petersduff on Bail—483.

Sickness or bad health has been often held to be a sufficient circumstance to justify the exercise of the discretion, especially before trial. Ibid, 484.

It is not the object of the law to kill by confinement, and in Lord Aylesbury's case, reported in 1 Salk, 103, it was held that when a party has been confined in jail for a length of time, so as to endanger his life he may be bailed.

These cases, if I mistake not, were after indictment; the principle applies with much more force in a case like the present, which has never been submitted to the investigation of a grand jury.

There is another point presented by the evidence, to which it is proper to advert.

In the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, Art. 6—it is declared that "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial."

That distinguished jurist Judge Heath, late one of the Judges of our Superior Court, has often declared, that it was his custom to admit to bail any person charged with murder, when the case had once been continued, upon the part of the State, and a second continuance was applied for by the prosecuting officer.

Judge Baily, whilst riding the circuit, acted upon this rule, and at Pitt Superior Court, in 1862–'63 admitted to bail the Lathams, who were indicted for murder, upon a second continuance being granted the State.

The judicial officers of our courts of criminal judicature in exercising their functions, under the appointment of Provisional Governor, and it has been held upon the circuit, as I have been informed, by Judges Mitchell and Gilliam that the Provisional Courts, had no power to try offences, when the offence was committed prior to the 29th May, 1865, that being the period at which the Provisional Government commenced its existence.

The point was ruled in the same way by me at a court of Oyer and Terminer held for Randolph County in October last, and the grand jury was instructed that the only jurisdiction which could be exercised in said cases was to hold the parties to bail, if the offence was bailable, for their appearance at the next regular term of the Superior Court.

It is entirely uncertain at what time North Carolina will be re admitted to the Union, and the regular terms of our Superior Courts re-established.

It is considered by the Court, that the petitioner be discharged from custody, upon entering into recognizance, with approved sureties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars for his appearance at the first term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for Forsythe County. Let the papers be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, who will grant copies, &c.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, Judge, &c.

Raleigh, Dec. 14th, 1865.

Department Reports.

Our limited space forbidding even extended abstracts from these reports, we must confine ourselves to very brief statements of most interesting items to the general reader.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The debt on the 31st of October was $2,808,549,436.55; deducting money in the Treasury, it was $2,740,854,750. He estimates it on July 1, 1866, at $3,000,000,000 The annual interest, if funded at 5½ per cent, would be $165,000,000, but if funded at 5 per cent it would be $150,000 000.

If $200,000,000 per annum should be applied to pay accruing interest and to reduce the principal funded at the higher rate of 5½ per cent., the debt would be paid in thirty-two years, or at 5 per cent. in a little over twenty-eight years.

The Secretary believes that no act of Congress would be more popular than one which should provide for such an extinguishment of the debt.

Upon the subject of Internal Revenues, the report recommends:

First, That the collection of internal revenue taxes which accrued before the establishment of revenue offices in the States recently in rebellion, be indefinitely postponed.

Second, That all sales of property in those States, under the direct tax law, be suspended until the states shall have an opportunity of assuming (as was done by the loyal states,) the payment of the tax assessed upon them.

Third, That all transactions in such States, which may be invalid by the non-use of stamps be legalized as far as it is in the power of Congress to legalize them.

The Secretary regards the national banking system as one of the great compensations of the war, and gives some interesting statistics about its operations

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—This is a pamphlet of 48 pages, replete with interesting facts, striking generalization, and rather florid commentaries. The Secretary begins with a review of the military and political situation at the beginning of the last session of Congress, with elaborate details of the disposition of our forces, their organization and commanders.

On the 1st of May, 1864, the total force in service was 970,710 men Of this the available proportion was 662,845 men. On the 1st of March 1865, this grand aggregate was within about 5,000 of the same number, but the available force was less by about 60,000 men. By the 1st of May, however, the grand aggregate was 1,000.516 men.

The war appropriations of the last session amounted to $516,240,131 70 The estimates for the current fiscal year are for $33,814,461 83—based on a standing force of 50,000 men, organized as a basis for 82,600.

Eight volumes of reports of battles have been sent to the Government Printing Office. Many more are to come, for which the requisite data are not yet at hand.

The disbursement of pay in the field has been effected at a cost of less than three-fourths of one per cent., including all losses and expenses Of white troops, 1,057,423 cases have been treated in hospital during the war, of whom the mortality was eight per cent. Over seven hundred transports on the ocean have been constantly employed by the Quartermaster's Department, with a loss of but three.

The burial records of the Quartermaster's Department do not include those who fell in battle and were buried immediately on the field. They show the interment in cemeteries of 116,148 persons, of whom 98,827 were loyal and 12,595 disloyal—95,893 were white, 20,345 colored. Between the 20th of April and the 8th of November, 1865, the Quartermaster's Department sold property to the amount of $13,357,344. The Military Academy at West Point is commended, and an additional number of cadets recommended. In the Bureau of Military Justice, 16,598 records of general court-martial have been filed.

A revision of the law establishing the Freedmen's Bureau is earnestly recommended, but no period is suggested for the termination of that institution.

☞ France is sending additional forces to Mexico, 2,500 French troops have arrived at Vera Cruz, and 6000 more have embarked for Mexico.

A war between France and the United States is deemed probable.

MARRIED:

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. AUGUSTUS B. BUTNER, to Miss MARTHA ANN E. HALL, daughter of Mr. John Hall.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. J. Whittington, Mr. N. W. NADING to Miss DEMARIUS VANHOY, all of this county.

New Advertisements.

Just Received

A CHOICE selection of SHEET MUSIC, both vocal and instrumental. Also MUSIC BOOKS, MUSIC PAPER, and PORT FOLIOS, the last being a very nice article for presents.

For sale by

E. W. LINEBACK.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 23, 1865. 1m-pd

Town Election.

AN ELECTION for Mayor and seven Commissioners for the town of Salem will be held on the 1st day of January next.

A. T. ZEVELY, Mayor.

Dec. 29, 1865.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barege and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c, &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Rio. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Vea. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, Flavoring Extracts and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL BE A PURCHASER FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec, 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Clock Repairing!

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS at short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19 3m

Wanted.

A good HOSTLER. Liberal wages offered. For particulars apply to

JOS WILLIAMS,

Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Dec'r. 16th 1865. tf

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I will attend at

E. Perry's,	on Tuesday Dec'r	26th	1865.
John Hasten's	on Wednesday "	27th	do
E. J. Hine's,	on Thursday "	28th	do
P. E. Light's,	on Friday "	29th	do
J. M. Stafford's,	on Saturday "	30th	do
Old Town,	on Monday Jan'y	1st	1866.
Bethania,	on Tuesday "	2d	do
Sides',	on Wednesday "	3d	do
Pfafftown,	on Thursday "	4th	do
Blackburn's S House,	on Friday "	5th	do
Wm. Myers',	on Saturday "	6th	do
Branson Besson's,	on Monday "	8th	do
George V. Fulp's,	on Tuesday "	9th	do
Spencer Wagoner's,	on Wednesday "	10th	do
Joseph Wagoner's,	on Thursday "	11th	do

Winston, on Friday and Saturday 12th and 13th of January, 1866.

Commissioner's Hall, Salem, on Monday and Tuesday 15th and 16th of January 1866, for the purpose of receiving the tax now due.

M. MASTEN, *Sh'f.*

Dec'r. 6th 1865.

Notice.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE of Forsythe County are hereby notified that they must attend at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday the 23d inst., as it is absolutely necessary to have a majority on the Bench to transact very important business.

This notice must be observed.

M. MASTEN, *Sh'f.*

Dec'r. 12th 1865. 19 2w.

Photograph Gallery!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, and the public generally, that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, in a superior style at his

Old Stand on Main Street.

He flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see specimens.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, of various styles and prices, suitable for holiday presents, for sale.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C. Dec'r 16th 1865. 19 3m

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

at R. A. VOGLER'S.

WANTED

$5000 DRIED FRUIT,

Apples, Peaches, Blackberries,

Whortleberries, &c.

[illegible] pounds of Flour,

[illegible] pounds Bacon,

[illegible],000 pounds Rosin,

[illegible],000 bushels Flaxseed.

Any amount of FURS.—Mink, Rabbit, Opossum, Raccoon, Fox, Otter, &c. &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1865. 15-tf

New Family Grocery.

[illegible], MEAL, FEED,

BACON, LARD, BUTTER,

[illegible]SE, FISH, SARDINES,

CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR,

[illegible]LES, CANDLES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

I will buy Flour, Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c., at market prices for Barter or Cash.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Belle" snuff in stock and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15-3m

HYMN BOOKS.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS in all styles of Binding, may be purchased by applying to the

Principal of Salem Female Academy.

Cancelling Stamps

SELF-INKING, with type and all complete, Also, cancelling Revenue Stamps. Heading Bills, Letters, &c. For Merchants, Bankers, Rail Road Offices, &c.

I can furnish the above Stamps, of very superior make, at short notice, and as cheap as they can be bought North,—being agent for the manufacturer.

Also agent for a very superior article of

RED INK.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, Nov. 2—tf

SEWING MACHINE

For Sale at

THIS OFFICE

Flaxseed Wanted.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED bushels of Flaxseed wanted, for which I will give Linseed Oil at the rate of one gallon of oil for one bushel of seed.

W. H. JONES,

Waltz Road, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Oct. 28, '65. 12-1m.

At Private Sale

THE following articles:—

[illegible] Cane seat and split-bottom Chairs, Rocking-chair, Tables, Washstands, Mahogany Secretary and Book-case, Bedsteads, Kitchen Cupboard, Table Ware and Cutlery, Cooking and Parlor Stove, and household articles generally. Also one "Evan's and Watson's" Safe.

These articles are new and will be sold cheap for Cash, Corn, Wheat or Pork.

H. M. LASH.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1865. 15-3t

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

Repaired promptly and

WARRANTED.

—ALSO—

WATCHES & JEWELRY

FOR SALE.

EVERY THING CASH DOWN AT

F. W. LEINBACH'S

JEWELRY STORE.

Dyeing! Dyeing!!

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I am still engaged in Dyeing. At present I am only prepared to dye BLACK.

I will color such articles as ladies' woolen and [illegible] Dresses, ladies' and gentlemen's Hats, [illegible] Coat and Pant patterns, &c. in a short time and upon moderate terms.

Mrs. T. J. BONER.

[illegible], N. C., October 10th, 1865.

COPY BOOKS,

PASS BOOKS,

PAPER,

at this Office.

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks,—and will also buy Specie.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 9, 1865.—tf.

BLUM'S ALMANACS

FOR 1866.

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, [illegible] interesting reading matter,—all for 25 cts.

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,

KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,

&c., &c., &c.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

A. T. ZEVELY.

September 30, 1865. 8-tf

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., December 1st, 1865.

Mrs. Mary Alexander,	Mrs. Emily Mathews, 2
Levi Almsworthy.	Geo. W. Morris,
Mr. Buckner,	Miss Mary Parish,
Miss Eliza Ann Barber, 2	Henry Parnel.
Costen Blackburn,	Lewis E. Riddle,
Rebecca Duglas,	Columbus Rice,
Arington Dillon,	N. S. Stevens,
Rob't Delcher,	Miss Mary Spangh,
Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher,	Isaiah Starbuck,
Miss Ardia E. Harmon,	Miss Catharine Slater,
Rev. L. G. Hunt,	Levi Smith,
P. A. Hege,	Thomas Shultz,
Joseph T. Kirby,	Emeline Snider,
Miss F. J. Ledford,	William Steward,
John G. Livengood,	John Smith,
W. B. Marshal,	N. G. Westmoreland,
Tandy Marshal,	Mrs. Sarah Westmoreland.
John T. Miller,	
T. N. Marshal,	William Wear.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1865.

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY

DESIRE to inform the public that they are still engaged in the

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TIN BUSINESS.

STOVES, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c., constantly kept on hand.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.

They have also on hand the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

in this market. Also

HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY WARE,

AND

NOTIONS.

☞ Beeswax, Tallow, CORN, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of FURS.

Salem, N. C., October 19th, 1865. 11-tf,

AARON STRETCH. JOSEPH S. BENNETT.

Stretch, Bennett & Co.

(Successors to Peter T. Wright & Co.)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 609, Market Street,

Sept. 23, 1865.—7:4m. PHILADELPHIA.

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on Monday night the 10th instant, a large black mare mule. She had a white spot on her left hip, and one near the root of her tail. She is rubbed on her right fore foot from haltering her to pick, and she is "touchy" on the top of her head. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid to any person that will deliver the said mule to me at Liberty, Forsyth Co., N. C., or furnish me with information that will lead to her recovery.

ISAAC TISE.

October 20, 1865. 11-1m

Wagon For Sale.

A GOOD ONE-HORSE WAGON FOR SALE for CORN. Enquire

11:-tf. AT THIS OFFICE.

For Sale,

TWO GOOD MULES, well broken to harness, and a good yoke of OXEN and OX-WAGON for sale for cash or on credit, by

D. H. STARBUCK.

Salem, Nov. 11, 1865. 14-tf

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. 18—6m.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first-rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, say but is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. E. A. VOGLER. tf

LIBERAL OFFER.

THE

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

A WEEKLY

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR

Newspaper for the Family and the Fireside, will soon enter on its

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

of publication. True to

The CHURCH, the CONSTITUTION, And the UNION,

It is calculated to edify and please both OLD AND YOUNG.

All *new subscribers* paying us in advance for 1866 shall have their names immediately entered, and the Observer will be sent to them

UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, GRATIS.

Subscribe *soon*, as *free papers* will commence when the names are entered.

Sample copies sent to any address *free*.

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37 Park Row, New York.

Editors publishing the above four times and sending as a marked copy will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

Any one wishing to subscribe for this truly excellent and valuable religious weekly Paper can do so by leaving his name and subscription with E. A. VOGLER, Salem N. C., who will receive and forward subscriptions.

Beef Cattle.

I have a lot of Beef cattle for sale, for Cash.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C., Nov. 14-1t.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

New Volume begins January, 1866.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
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North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
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Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal
Dublin Univ. Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,	London National Review.

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Nov. 25—4t New York.

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A SMALL lot of good, clean WHEAT. Enquire AT THIS OFFICE.